

smaller grain, grain where only one grew before, to make the friend of man than who commands kingdoms. I think if Mr. J. had always pursued such sound doctrine, he would have been the greatest philosopher of the age. "Seeing that this proposition about the grain is a self-evident fact, what would you say to those 100 men who make three ears of corn grow where only one grew before? Inasmuch as grain feeds the body, and covers the sun. But to come to the point at once:

"Some three years ago, a merchant in New York, while emptying a box of rice, observed there in a few grains of corn. Concluding that corn from China must be something new and curious, he had them planted, so they grew and multiplied. Last spring I received from a worthy friend a portion of said corn. It's a new variety, so I give it the name of China's old profits, or two corn; as it strikes off in two, three, and frequently four branches, in appearance like a small tree, and produces an ear at the head of each branch, whereas the common corn shoots out at the ear from the stalk of the stalk; it grows from eight to ten feet high, produces six hundred ears of rice, and gives from twelve to fourteen bushels. I sowed six hundred and sixty grains on one ear. It was planted on the 10th of May, tended care fit to boil on the 10th of July. Its produce was much curtailed by the long drought, but notwithstanding I counted two thousand one hundred and twenty grains, the product of one stalk; being an increase of two thousand from one. The dotted (which is an excellent name) planted on the same day, on the same field, and receiving the same quantity of manure, water, ploughing and hoing, did not produce one-half the grain, about two hundred hills, was examined by several respectable farmers, who all pronounced it something new and something extraordinary."

"The corn may be had of G. C. Thorburn, New York, and at the store of William Thorburn, in Albany, price \$3000 per ton; the net profits to be given to some of the charitable institutions in New York and Albany. Now, if there is a farmer between Maine and the Rocky Mountains who would rather pay 20 cents for two-gills of bread, than to buy one ear of this corn, while will plant one hundred hills; I say, if there is such a man, he ought to be fed on nothing but sponge and butter, as long as his little soul and big carcass will hang together. A stalk, having the ear on, to show the manner of growth, may be seen at the above stores."

GRANT THORBURN.

24 Elliott's Grove, Sept. 24, 1838."

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

APOLoGUE.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.]

One day in Spring, Solomon, then a youth, sat under the palm tree in the garden of the king, his father, with his eyes fixed on the ground, and absorbed in thought. Nathan, his preceptor, went up to him and said, "Why sitst thou thus moving under the palm trees?" The youth raised his head and answered, "Nathan, I am exceedingly desirous to behold a miracle!" "a wish," said the prophet with a smile, "which I entertained myself, in my juvenile years!" "And was it granted?" hastily asked the prince. "A man of God," answered Nathan, "came to me, bringing a pomegranate seed; thereby," said he, "what this seed will turn to, he then sowed it with his finger, a hole in the earth, and put the seed in the hole and covered it. Scarcely had he drawn back his hand, when the earth parted, and I saw two small leaves shoot forth; but no sooner had I perceived them, than the leaves separated, and from between them arose a round stem, covered with bark, and the stem became every moment higher and thicker. The man of God then said to me, 'take notice!' and, while I observed, several shoots issued from the stem, like as seven branches on the candlestick of the altar: I was astonished, till the man of God continued, 'till I commanded me to be silent, and to stand. Behold!' said he, 'now creation will make manifest their importance.' He then upon brought water to the hollow of his hand from the stream which flowed past, and lo! all the branches were covered with green leaves so that a cooling shade was thrown around us, together with a delicious odour. 'Whence,' exclaimed I, 'is this perfume and this refreshing shade?' 'Seest thou not,' said the man of God, 'the scarlet blossoms, shooting forth from among the green leaves, it hangs down in clusters?' I was about to answer, when a gentle breeze agitated the leaves, and spread the blossoms around us as the autumnal blast scatters the withered foliage. No sooner had the blossoms fallen than the red pomegranates appeared suspended among the leaves, like the almonds on the staves of Aaron. The man of God then left me in profound amazement." Nathan then ceased speaking. "What is the name of the Godlike man?" asked Solomon, hastily. "Dost he live yet?—where doth he dwell?" "Son of David," replied Nathan, "I have related to the a vision." When Solomon heard these words he was troubled in his heart, and said, "How canst thou deceive me thus?" "I have not deceived thee, son of Jesse," rejoined Nathan. "Behold in thy father's garden thou mayest see all that I have related to thee. Both not the same thing take place with every pomegranate and with other trees?" "Yes," said Solomon, "but imperceptibly, and in a long time." Then Nathan answered, "Is it therefore less a divine work, because it takes place silently and insensibly? Study nature and its operation; then wilt thou easily believe those of a higher power, and not long for miracles wrought by a human hand."

POWER OF CONSCIENCE.

When Smith, the barkeeper and accomplice of Mrs. Doyle, in the murder of the unfortunate sailor of Girard street, surrendered himself to the police, he confessed that he had been forced to give himself up by the terrors of a guilty conscience. Ever since I fled from the house, said he, the corpse of that murdered man has been by my side—wherever I go, the spectre haunts me, and not for a single moment can I shut my eyes against the frightful apparition—sooner than suffer as I have done for the last few hours, let me be hung—I would rather face the gallows than be tormented by the direful images of remorse and guilt. Such, we are told, was the substance of his statement. Had he listened to the warning of his friendly monitor, when the first step in crime was taken, he might have escaped the horrors of unavailing regret, and the shame of an ignominious death.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Abundance.—Dr. Franklin being in company with a number of the most eminent men, the author of the *Principles of Population* was asked to add a portion of his testimony, and he said, "I have a parrot and named their motto: And it goes to you after these things, that Abraham was in the door of his tent about the going down of the sun. And behold a man bear with age was come down from the wilderness, leaning on a staff. And Abraham arose and met him, and said unto him, 'Come in I pray thee and wash thy feet, and tarry the night.' And the old man said, 'Nay, for I will abide under this tree.' But Abraham pressed him greatly, so he turned and went into the tent. And when Abraham saw he blest not God, he said unto him, 'Wherefore dost thou not worship the most High God, Creator of Heaven and earth?' And the man answered and said, 'I do not worship thy God neither do I call upon his name, for I have made a God unto myself, that dwelleth in my house and proveth me with all things.' And Abraham's wrath was kindled against the man, and he arose and drove him forth into the wilderness with blows. And God said, 'Have I not borne with him these three hundred and eight years, and nourished him and clothed him, notwithstanding he rebelled against me, and contended not then, who art thyself a sinner, bear with him one night?'

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Child caught by an Eagle.—The *Neuville Vendome*, French paper, states that last year a young child disappeared near St. Maurice, in the Vaucluse, and this year a similar event having also occurred, no trace of the children could be found, except a shot and sticking of the one last lost; and the opinion prevails that some wild beast had destroyed them. Two eagles of enormous size had however, been for some time observed in the neighborhood, and it was concluded to watch them, to find if possible, their nests. After long search, it was discovered a few days since among some lofty rocks, and found to be that of the golden eagle. The old birds were away at the time, and two fine eaglets, standing two feet high, were brought from it, at the bottom of the nest, and on the rocks near it, were the blanched bones and remains of the tissues of the two poor children above alluded to.

Illinois Lands.—Decisions have recently been made, in two of the courts of Illinois, against the validity of the titles to land derived from sales for taxes. We have not learned how far the principle is settled, but it is matter of great importance, as many of the titles to land are of the character of those now invalidated. In former years, several thousand tracts of land, belonging to non-residents, were annually sold at Vandalia by the officers of State, for non-payment of taxes, and the same system is pursued at this time in the several counties. Lands thus purchased have been conveyed and re-conveyed to many persons.

Height of water in the Lakes.—We understand that Alfred Barrett, Esq., chief engineer upon the western section of the Erie canal, with D. Jay Brown, Esq., assistant engineer, visited Port Dalhousie, at the mouth of the Welland canal, last week, to examine the water marks made in 1830, and ascertain the comparative height of water in Lake Ontario from that period to this. On examination, they learned that since the year 1825, that lake had been gradually rising, and within those years past rapidly, increasing in volume, and is now six feet and eight inches higher than in 1825. It has fallen, since the first of July, two inches; so that the entire rise of water has been six feet and ten inches!

Lake Erie, as near as can be ascertained from water marks at the foot of the lake, and at Black Rock harbor, has risen only about four feet, or something less, and the Niagara river below, about the same; the comparative height of the river and lake not varying over two inches since 1826. Lake Erie has apparently fallen about eight inches from its greatest height in June; and from the extraordinary hot weather of the present summer, and the consequent evaporation going on, it would not be surprising if the lake should fall 18 or 20 inches by the 1st of December.

The lakes appear to be following, the present year, a similar course to what they did in 1815, after the very high stages of water which succeeded the cold and wet summer of 1815, '16, and '17. During those three years they rose rapidly; and in the spring, and early in the summer of 1818, were much higher than they had been for many years previous, although not so high as now. But in the hot summer of 1818, the evaporation reduced the lakes nearly two feet in depth, and they continued to fall gradually in each successive year, till about 1821, '2, and there remained without much change till 1826, '7, '8; since which they have been continually gaining in height and volume. This last mentioned fact will immediately recur to our forwards, and those who were engaged in business near our harbor, as in 1827, several of the warehouses on Buffalo creek were raised some two feet above their former levels; and again, in 1828, '9, and '30, several of them were again raised by the continual swelling of our lake.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

Crowding them still further.—The last of the powerful tribe of Pottawatamie Indians have been started for their new home beyond the Mississippi. The Michigan City Gazette says the Indians were unwilling to leave their lands, there never having been any treaty as they say, by which they ceded them to the United States. Indeed we are credibly informed that the treaty under which their lands are claimed, instead of being signed by the chief of the tribe, has the names of some three or four attached to it. We are satisfied that a fraud has been committed. But the poor Indian had no redress.

They were the weak warring against the strong. And under the principle that might makes right, they were driven into submission. In consequence of their unwillingness to go a company of men, amounting to about one hundred, under the command of Gen. Tipton, were sent to collect them together and remove them by force.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Christopher Columbus.—The birth-place of Christopher Columbus is said to be at length discovered; a document having been recently found, which states it to have been Colognovo, in the republic of Genoa.

THE WESTERN MAIL, ROAD BANK.

"The books of subscription to the Stock of this Bank, were opened yesterday at 10 o'clock, at the Goldsmith Office in State-street, and up to 2 o'clock, Nine Thousand Five Hundred Shares in the Bank were subscribed, which, when the whole amount shall be finally paid up, will be equal to One Million of dollars. The books will continue to open at the same place for thirty days, when they will be finally closed. From the anxiety manifested to obtain Shares in the Bank, very little doubt can now be entertained that the whole amount of the Stock will be taken up. The City Council and other corporations in this City, and several individuals of large property, have come forward promptly and set the good example, by subscribing for the whole amount of the Shares to which they are entitled, so that the prospects are cheering. We understand that arrangements have been made for bringing home immediately in specie, so much of the loan lately effected by General Hamilton, as may be necessary to put the Rail-Road Bank into operation without embarrassed to our monied institutions. Accounts from all quarters represent the people as prepared to make up the amount of the capital of the Bank, and anxious for its immediate establishment. The success of the Bank, may now be considered as certain, and it will go very far to ensure the success of the Rail-Road.—*Char. Mercury.*

A Plan is Abstained.—In one of our Quarter

Session courts in Tennessee, one Joe Phillips was indicted for assault and battery. The solicitor called him to the bar, and addressed him thus: "You are indicted for a misdemeanor, and stand charged in these words: 'The jurors, upon their oaths, present that Joe Phillips, late of the county of ——, on the 10th day of August, 18—, with force and arms, in and upon the body of one John Scroggins an assault did make, with guns, pistols, swords, dirks, and clubs, with malice aforethought'."

Stop, Mr. Lawyer," says Joe, "there was something of it, but you're making it a —— deal worse than it was."

"Well, how was it Joe?" says the solicitor.

"Why, I and John met on the road, and says I to John, 'this is a bad day for smokin'. Then says he to me, 'Not very bad neither, for I killed me near upon a rod long.' Then says I, 'That's a lie, for there's nary snake in this country half so long.' Then, after a good many such compliments passed between us, says John to me, says he, 'I doesn't milk my neighbor's cow, as some folks do.' And then I hit him a tick with my fist on the side of his head, and then we had a real scuffle; a fair fight; then just so. And we hadn't no gun, nor pistol, nor club, nor dirk, neither; so you needn't be taking all that nonsense over to the Court, when there's no such thing; and John says he's willing to fight again, if I'll let him strike first."

Trade of New York.—Such is the extent of importations at present that the number of officers attached to the custom-house is sometimes insufficient to despatch the trading vessels as fast as they arrive. This is, we learn, the case of the present moment. There are more merchant vessels this morning in port than there are inspectors to take them in charge. We understand that the cash receipts at the custom-house the last month were over \$1,300,000. —*N. Y. Express.*

By the laws of Justice no person can be executed for any crime, not even for the most clearly proved murder, without his confessing his guilt. If he refuses to do so when the proof is strong an demonstration against him, he may be imprisoned, but he cannot be sent to his eternal account with a crime unconfessed upon his soul.—*Mrs. Trollope's Vienna.*

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The Teeth.—Waldie, of Philadelphia, notices a discovery of no little importance to such as are troubled with bad teeth. He says:

"Some time since, Doctor Caldwell of Virginia, now a practising dentist, at No. 65, South Sixth street, had a favorite horse which had become incapable of eating his oats, and on investigation a curious tooth indicated the difficulty to result, probably, from tooth-ache. Extraction was the remedy of course;—the poor horse was tripped up by tying his feet together as custom prescribes, his gum was lanced as we poor humanitarians have too often witnessed, and a pair of pincers were applied, as we have also experienced; but even a master and chief failed of their effect. The tooth was intractable, no effort would withdraw it from its socket. The gum tumbled,—and, on examining it carefully, the doctor perceived a ligament at the neck of the tooth, and without much thinking of the effect, he cut it; the tooth immediately fell out, or was extracted with a slight effort of the thumb and finger.

This led the operator to reflection, and the hint was obtained which confers upon suffering humanity a benefit which may be esteemed by the sufferer second only to the discovery of Jeannet, or the circulation of the blood! Subsequent experiments have fully proved that the human teeth are also retained so powerfully in their sockets by a ligament, and it is the breaking of this which requires so much manual force; and this, when cut, which gives not so much pain as lancing the gums, loosens the tooth, and it may immediately be extracted without pain with the fingers! A physician of our acquaintance, whose name we are at liberty to mention if requested, has had the operation of extracting a large molar tooth fanged tooth in this way without pain, and no gratification was he by the fact, that he investigated the anatomy of the parts and extracted all the teeth of a dead subject in the same way, and with no more difficulty than above related. He is a witness not to be impeached, who with many others have already been benefited by this great anatomical discovery.

Murder.—The coroner of this city was called on Sunday to hold an inquest upon the body of Thomas Hamilton, a young man of 23 or 24 years of age, who was stabbed on the night of 24th of September at Spring Hill. It appeared on evidence that the deceased had been in the city drinking, and returned home late at night, when he met his grandfather, who was also inebriated. A trifling altercation ensued between them, and the latter struck the young man and stabbed him in the belly, of which wound he died in nine or ten hours afterwards. The murderer is about ninety years of age and is named Benjamin Alexander. He was fully committed.

If there be any thing which, more than another, should give an impulse to the temperance cause it such an occurrence as this. Even when prompted

by the wrath of young blood and unprincipled persons and, it even is calculated to make the social shudder, but what can be their feelings when the offender of age commits such a crime and the palied hand commits it?—*Mobile Express.*

Infernal Machine on a new scale.—We were yesterday informed on the authority of Col. Bennett, the famous pedecost, of the following occurrence, we cannot vouch for its being substantially correct in all its details.

A gentleman, (whose name we are not able to learn) one of the Engineers of the Cotton Works, who resides in the levee, foot of Bleeker street, has been in the habit thro' the summer of sleeping in an apartment on the ground floor with the windows open through the night. The gentleman was repeatedly annoyed by certain nocturnal visitors, who without leave visited his rear premises and occasionally a human head would pop into the window. Thinking that those night prowlers pursued no good, and as he could never by any chance detect them in any set of villainy, Mr. —— determined on a plan which should effectually decide the question.

Accordingly he fixed a couple of bowie knives into a board, in which he attached a spring, and setting it in such a position as to strike a certain blow on any intruder who should attempt to enter the apartment via the window.

M —— then safely locked the room, and left word at home that he should be absent for a few days.

The plan succeeded to admiration. Yesterday morning a man was found bleeding and insensible, lying at some distance from the machine, a deep and dangerous cut in his side. On examination the bleeding sufferer was found to be a notorious thief, who had long infested the neighborhood.—He was taken to his friends, where he now remains in rather a critical situation, a warning to all house-breakers.—*N. Y. Express.*

RISIBLE.

"We have heard that 'to bite one's own nose off' was a physical impossibility. But a late case has convinced us that it is not a moral one. An advertiser threatened to withdraw his custom from our paper and carry it to another, with a circulation of twenty times less, because the first charged \$10 for advertising what the second would insert for \$6. If the object of advertising be to attract public notice, a paper must be valuable for advertising medium, precisely in proportion to its circulation. Therefore if the first charged \$10, the second charge only \$6, or twenty times less; or if the second charged \$6; the first should charge \$100, or twenty times more! Should both charge the same price, the advertiser obtains twenty times more for his money in one case than the other; therefore if he gets more by his money's worth in one case, he gets only a twentieth part of his money's worth in the latter case, and in favor of the former.

"This case illustrates what we frequently find in the world; attention to the mere forms of business, without any knowledge of its principles. Such men generally miss their aim; and indeed, excepting by accident. Each kind of business is governed by certain principles, founded in the very nature of things, and whoever understands them best, and adheres to them closely, will generally be most successful. A fundamental principle of advertising is, that the paper of the most extensive circulation is the best and cheapest medium."

The above is from the *Public Ledger*, and we must add that we have almost daily such matters to our circulation, and, of course, to our advertising. We charge more for advertising than any other paper here, but we charge in proportion to our circulation, and, of course, according to the advantages it is to advertiser. If we give a circulation to notices equal to six other papers, in fair dealing would it not be worth six prices? And yet we do not double our charges. There are some advertisers abroad enough to see the importance of the vast circulation which their circulars may receive, who never quarrel with a fair price.—*Charleston Courier.*

Singular Robbery.—A robbery, effected by means not to be found in the catalogue of the numerous ingenuities in that line on record, is reported in the *Semaphore of Marseilles*. M. Labatut of that city, had left his residence not long since, intending to be absent a few days. The day after his departure his house keeper and a female servant left in charge of the premises, were much surprised at the visit of three individuals, one of whom exhibited a tricouleur as the insignia of his office, and stated that M. Labatut had suddenly died of apoplexy and they must proceed to put the seals on the property. Having proceeded to make out an inventory of the furniture, they asked for the keys of the drawers and found in a desk 1,500 francs, besides some articles of plate. They requested the housekeeper to take charge of and on her appearing unwilling to undertake the responsibility they gave her a written and stamped receipt for all the money found in the house, which they stated was to remain deposited with the Judge de Paix according to custom, adding to it the plate, jewelry, etc., which it would not be prudent they said, to leave in the house. They then took their departure. What was the astonishment of the servants, when two days after, their master made his appearance, pale and strong! The Police have been endeavoring to find the robbers, who it is known had set off for Antibes, but it is supposed that they have crossed the Italian frontier.

A man has recently been fined five pounds in England, for walking on a Rail-road—that being a trespass by the law. The trespasser is punished both for carelessly endangering his own life, and for the risk of throwing a train off the track and endangering the lives of others.

Remains of Napoleon.—The Maritime Prefect of Cherbourg has received orders to hasten the armament of the frigate the *Rhine Blanche*, which it is believed at Cherbourg is destined to proceed to St. Helena to receive on board the remains of Napoleon.

Tobacco antiseptic to Arzzie.—The Troy (N. Y.) Whig mentions, that lately in that city, a child, two years old, which had swallowed some aromatic impudently left mixed with flour to destroy rats, was saved from death by a free administration, by Dr. Shillie, of a strong infusion of tobacco, which promptly relieved the child, evidently by some property aside from those of a cathartic or emetic. This is the second life saved in that city by the administration of tobacco.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.—The Elections in Maryland, contrary to general calculations, have gone in favor of the Administration. Mr. Green, the Whig candidate, has been elected. Parties are very nearly balanced in the Legislature. It is expected the Whigs will have a majority of 2 or 3 on joint ballot; if so, they will, in all probability, elect a Whig Senator.

Cotton Crop.—One late Alabama and Mississippi paper, state positively that the average production of the Cotton crop will not be more than one-half the last year's yield.

Memorandum—
the following extract from a Missouri paper, it proves that the disturbances with the Indians have ceased without any of the apprehended punishment.

“Morgan Tammie writes—

“A gentleman who arrived from Columbia informs us that Tammie and all the volunteer companies were disbanded by the Governor, and had returned to their respective homes. Peace and quietness reign amongst the Moravians, and the general impression in that section of the country through which our informant travelled, was that the Moravians had been greatly slandered—more so than against than sinning.”

PALESTINE ELECTIONS.—

We have not as yet received the returns of a sufficient number of counties to form any correct conclusion as to the general result of the elections in this State; in the City of Philadelphia, Ritner, the whig candidate for Governor, obtained a considerable majority over his opponent, Porter.

NEW JERSEY.—

The elections in this State so far heard from have resulted in favor of the whig party.

WE HAVE RECEIVED

the Address of the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard,

before the two Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina, in June last.

THE YELLOW FEVER

still continues to rage in

Charleston with unabated violence; the latest ac-

counts state the number of deaths for the week pre-

vious to have been 49.

THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP

ROYAL WILLIAM ar-

ived in New York on the 10th instant, after a long

and boisterous voyage of 20 days from Liverpool.

She brings little news of interest; the wheat crop

in England, it is thought, will turn out below an

average crop.

THE COTTON

market continues firm, and sales good.

LATE REPORTS

from that quarter, represent the

war as raging with great violence amongst

the Choctaw, and Chickasaw Indians, west of the

Mississippi; a great many had fallen victims.

A GREAT MANY

veaches have been washed by the

the ocean gales, along the Southern Sea-board,

on the Florida Keys. Several were driven on

the coast of Florida, and their crews massacred by Indians.

From the Raleigh Register of Oct. 15.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS.

It is known that last session of our Legislature, the Revenue Law was so amended, as to make it the duty of the County Courts to appoint, in the several districts of the respective counties, a Board of Valuation, for the purpose of assessing the lands

—it being believed, that under the old plan of val-

uation, great injustice was done both to the State

and its inhabitants. The result of the first operations

under this law proves this to be the fact, though its

work has not been fairly tested throughout the

State. In a number of counties, the Acts of As-

ssembly did not arrive in time to enable the Court

to comply with the requisitions of the new law,

and, of course, in these counties, the valuation was

made as usual by the land owner himself. Enough

is mentioned, however, to show the wholesomeness

of the new regulation, and the great advan-

tage to the State from the change.

The Clerks and Sheriffs having just made their

annual returns to the Comptroller, we are enabled,

through the politeness of that Officer, William F.

Collins, Esq., to state the following particulars:

Value of lands in North Carolina, in 1836, as reported

by the Clerks to the Comptroller's De-

partment.

Value of lands for 1836, accounted for by

the Sheriff.

Total valuation for 1836.

41,565,361

Value of lands for 1837, as reported.

51,056,080

Total valuation for 1837.

51,736,290

Value of lands for 1838, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1839, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1840, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1841, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1842, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1843, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1844, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1845, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1846, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1847, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1848, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1849, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1850, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1851, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1852, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1853, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1854, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1855, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1856, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1857, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1858, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1859, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1860, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1861, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1862, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1863, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1864, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1865, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1866, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1867, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1868, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1869, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1870, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1871, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1872, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1873, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1874, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1875, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1876, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1877, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1878, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1879, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1880, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1881, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1882, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1883, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1884, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1885, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1886, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1887, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1888, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1889, as reported.

51,205,375

Value of lands for 1890, as reported.

51,2

THE OCEAN.

Unknown leaves;
Unknown power;
Methinks the winds,
Shoewing the driver;
Spice and jewels
From valley, and sea;
Arrows and banners,
Are buried in these;
What are the voices
Of Mexico's mines,
To the wealth that lies down,
In the deep, unknown, mines;
Unknown caves that cover
The converging West;

Then there are the dead,
With one hour of thy breath;
From the high hills that look o'er
The wood-making shore;

When the bride of the mariner
Shrinks at the roar;
When the sun in the tempest,
Or leaves in the West,
Over thy ridge broken billows
The ocean is blue;

How humbling to one
With a heart, and a soul,
To look on thy grandeur
And lost to its roll;

To think that now, heart,
In cold ashes shall be,

While the voice of sternity
Dies from thee;

You! where are the cities
Of Tholes, and of Tyre!
From the nations
Lies the glory of Athens,

The splendor of Rome,
Discover'd and forever—
Like new in the foam.

But there art Almighty,
Eternal—sublime—
Unshaken—unwasted—
Twin-brothers of Time!

Fleets, tempests, no nations
The glory can bow;

As the stars first-held there
Still chainless art thou.

But hold! where the surges
No longer shall roll;

And that armament lengthen'd
Is drawn back like a scroll;

Then—now shall the spirit
That signs by the now,
Be more mighty—more lasting
More chainless than thou.

SCRAPS.

YACINTH.—As a small boat was passing under the bridge, the captain gave the usual warning, "look out," when a little Frenchman, who was in the cabin, obeyed the order by popping his head out of the window, which received a severe thump by coming in contact with a pillar of the bridge. He drew it back in a great pot, and exchirped, "Dame! Amerikans say look out when dey means look in, by gar!"

A lady was asked at the Springs during the present season, "how she liked Grubbe's Tales." "I never knew that erabs had tails," she replied, with a look of grave and innocent wonder.

"Why, Tom my dear fellow, how old you look?" "Dare say, Bob; for the fact is, I never was so old in my life."

Cherote, it is my duty as a parent to inform you, that you are visiting by a man of very pre-
dictate character, who will mar your reputation.—
Please visit them near virtue, makes virtue more
lovely, strong and clear.

What is your name? said the gentleman to a por-
ter. My name, replied the fellow, is the same of my father's. And what is his name? said the gentle-
man. Is it the same as mine? Then what are both your names? Why, they are both alike, said the porter.

A FRIENDLY INTIMATION.

The boarders at a tavern in Georgia were annoyed by flies in their butter. Judge Dooly took the tavern keeper aside, and remarked to him, in a private way, that some of his friends thought it would be best for him to put the butter on one plate and the flies on another, and let the people mix them to eat themselves. He merely suggested it for consideration.

This is the same Judge Dooly, who, on being challenged by Judge Tate, who had a wooden leg, insisted on having a gum cut, to put one of his legs in, that he might be on an equal footing with his antagonist.

To a young infidel, who was scoffing at Christianity because of the misconduct of its professors, the late Dr. Mason said: "Did you ever know an uproar to be made because an infidel went astray from the paths of morality?" The infidel admitted that he had not. "Then don't you see," said Mr. M., "that by exposing the professors of Christianity to be holy, you admit it to be holy religion, and thus pay it the highest compliment in your power?"

Serenading a Lady.—A young man in a small village of Michigan, being in love with a young lady, of the bon ton thought to gain her affection he must serenade her; which thing he accordingly did, with a drum and fife, he himself singing the following stanzas in the interlade:

O Lady, arise,
And open thine eyes,
For thy true love is unto thee calling;
And the dogs of night,
Bark with all their might—
And the cats are caterwauling.

A Persian philosopher, being asked by what method he had acquired so much knowledge, answered, "By not being prevented by shame from asking questions when I was ignorant."

"You are the very person I wanted," said a lady at a ball the other day to an officer; "you must dance with me." "Come, I'll introduce you to her." "Excuse me, I am no dancer." "Oh but you can't refuse now. She is a pretty girl, and has a fortune of thirty thousand dollars." "Why, really I am not a marrying man myself—but if your ladyship please, I'll mention her to our master."



MISS HUTCHISON.

EGGS leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that the exercises of this Institution will, by divine permission, recommence on the 10th of October next.

With the hope of rendering the New Female Academy of Salisbury, worthy the liberality of its founders, and of North Carolina, she has associated with herself, teachers, in whose talents and acquirements, as well as dispositions, and general character, she feels the highest confidence; and, then she is enabled to recommend them to the patronage of a deserving public, and to engage in her own name and theirs, that every measure shall be promoted, and every exertion used, which promises to promote the moral, mental and personal improvement of all who may be entrusted to their care. She believes the measures pursued in her School Room, happily calculated to form the female character for stations of high usefulness in society. She appeals for living examples to the multitudes of her scholars widely scattered over the Southern and Western States, who, she trusts, will be true to her School, a sufficient letter of Recommendation.

The Literary Department will be under her own personal charge, the Oratorical under that of her niece, Miss Sarah Louise New, of New York. To Miss Emma J. BAKER is committed the Department of Music. The high qualifications of this young lady, as a teacher on the Piano, and Guitar, place her among the most successful teachers of the present day. To the Rev. S. FROST, whose character is too well established to need recommendation, and whose superior talents as an instructor in the French language, (an native tongue,) are extensively known, will be entrusted the class in French.

Excellent board can be obtained for the Pupils, either at Col. Levy's with the teachers, or in other highly respectable families, where every proper care will be taken to promote their improvement and comfort.

Terms of Admission:

FIRST CLASS.

History, Botany, Arithmetic, Algebra, Malte-Brun Geography, (with the use of the Globes,) Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Composition, &c., &c., per Session, \$15.50

SECOND CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic, (lower Rules,) with Diney's Geography, per Session, \$10.50

EXTRA BRANCHES.

Latin, per Session, 65.00
French, do, 10.00
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, 8.00
Wax Work, per Course, 6.00
Embroidering and Silk and Chenille, per Course, 5.00
Lamp-Flat and Worsted Work, do, 5.00
Music on Piano or Guitar, per Session, 25.00

Scholars will be charged from the time of entering, but no deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

N. B. Parents and Guardians are respectfully requested to specify what Church they wish their children to attend.

Salisbury, September 27, 1838. M.

* * * The Raleigh Register will please insert the above four lines, and forward the account to Salisbury for payment.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE came into this neighborhood some four or five years since, a colored man, who calls himself WALKEN GUADELOPEAN, says he is a free man; a Spaniard by birth, and that he was born and raised in Manila; that he left Manila while young; that he went on board an American Merchantman, the Jezebel, that the vessel was ultimately sold in Holland; that Capt. Taylor then purchased or chartered a brig, in which he came to America. That he was afterwards employed in different vessels engaged in the coasting trade; that at length he left that employment and made his way through the country, from Philadelphia, to Tennessee, and from Tennessee, to this place.

Such is his narrative as well as can understand him. He speaks or pronounces the English language badly, particularly names with which he is not familiar. He is an uncommonly small man, being barely four feet, 10 inches high. He is of a very dark copper colour, with fine dark hair, except that which has become gray. He appears to be between 40 and 50 years of age. His cheek-bones are wide and his face rather short, his teeth are somewhat long, large, and round. He is uncommonly peaceable, quiet, and orderly in his disposition. For the last two years, he has been most of his time, in my employment as a common laborer. He is destitute of education, but appears to be possessed of good natural sense. It may be, that he is a slave. It is therefore, that I make this publication.

(27) The Richmond Enquirer, Nashville Banner, and

Milledgeville Journal, will please insert this three times,

once a week, and forward their respective accounts to the subscriber, for payment, together with a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

W. M. ANDERSON, P. M.

Silver Glade, Anderson Dist. S. C., June 17, 1838.

14.88

SALISBURY RACES.

The Yadkin and Catawba Association Races, will begin at Salisbury, N. C., on Tuesday, the 6th of November next, when the following purses will be run for.

First day.—A Post Stake: 2 years old, one mile out, subscription: \$40.00. To close the day previous to the Race. On the same day 3 years old,—miles heats, subscription: \$100.00. To close the day previous to the race.

2d day.—Two miles heats, Purse: \$200.00

3d day.—Like heats. Purse: \$150.00.

4th day.—Best 2, in 5 miles heats. Purse: \$100.00

And the entrance money of the previous day added.

BY THE PROPRIETORS.

Salisbury, Sept. 13th, 1838.

2d

3d

4th

5th

6th

7th

8th

9th

10th

11th

12th

13th

14th

15th

16th

17th

18th

19th

20th

21st

22nd

23rd

24th

25th

26th

27th

28th

29th

30th

31st

1st

2d

3d

4th

5th

6th

7th

8th

9th

10th

11th

12th

13th

14th

15th

16th

17th

18th

19th

20th

21st

22nd

23rd

24th

25th

26th

27th

28th

29th

30th

31st

1st

2d

3d

4th

5th

6th

7th

8th

9th

10th

11th

12th

13th

14th

15th

16th

17th

18th

19th

20th</p